

Activity - Multiple Choice

Read the question and circle the BEST answer. The information needed to correctly answer the questions is found throughout the virtual experience.

1. Where did this expedition conduct the research?
 - a. On the South Rim
 - b. On the North Rim
 - c. Along the river corridor
 - d. In a laboratory
 - e. None of the above

2. Why did the expedition go into the Grand Canyon?
 - a. To learn about the health and status of certain wildlife species
 - b. To record the changes in the ecosystems since the Pleistocene
 - c. To conduct rescue and first-aid training
 - d. To map the geology of the canyon
 - e. All of the above

3. What plays a vital role in adding diversity to life in the Grand Canyon?
 - a. Visitor overlooks
 - b. Aspect
 - c. Burros
 - d. Invasive species
 - e. None of the above

4. What can be considered the storehouses of past biological history and are found throughout the Grand Canyon?
 - a. Burros
 - b. Vishnu schist
 - c. Agave
 - d. Packrat Middens
 - e. The Little Colorado River

5. How have humans changed the Grand Canyon?
 - a. Introducing invasive species, like rainbow trout
 - b. Building dams along the Colorado River
 - c. Hunting and trapping species like river otters and wolves
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above

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6. What is needed to running a research expedition?
 - a. Research priorities
 - b. Funding
 - c. Researchers
 - d. Volunteers
 - e. All of the above

7. How has the bat surveying helped the understanding of bats in Grand Canyon National Park?
 - a. Most of the bats have been found to be nectivorous
 - b. Most of the bats migrate here for the winter
 - c. The number of species known in the park has gone from 9 to 19
 - d. There are no bats in the Grand Canyon
 - e. All of the above

8. What type of leopard frog has historically lived in the Grand Canyon?
 - a. Northern leopard frog
 - b. Sonoran leopard frog
 - c. Chiricahuan leopard frog
 - d. Spotted leopard frog
 - e. Mojave leopard frog

9. Why are small mammals important to study?
 - a. They are a major vector for invasive species
 - b. They are a health threat to visitors
 - c. They are eating all of the cactus in the park
 - d. They are a major prey base for many of the park's predators
 - e. None of the above

10. What are some of the wildlife being studied?
 - a. River otters
 - b. Mountain lions
 - c. Bats
 - d. Bighorn sheep
 - e. All of the above